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M 399
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Asthma

✓ If more frequently in winter ^{than} or summer. The worst attacks of it I have ever seen have been in the latter season. It sometimes kills in a few years, but there are instances of its having continued for ~~30~~ ⁴⁵ 0 years, ~~and~~ during which time he had often 35 paroxysms in a year. It is John H. Brown. Its first attacks are generally in the night, & it is generally increased by a recumbent posture of the body.

Asthma

This disease is known by ~~difficulty of breathing~~^{its} coming on with paroxysms attended with great difficulty of breathing, no expectoration in the beginning, but copious in the close of the fit, & generally attended with an erect posture of the trunk of the body. —

It is easily distinguished from Bronchitis by not being attended with fever, & from Dyspnea, by being attended with intervals of ease & apparent health.

It is sometimes hereditary. It now & then appears in childhood - sometimes at puberty - again at 30 & in the decline of life. I have known it continue during life. In Dr. John Hoyer who has written on it it continued 30 years. It ~~continues~~^{continually} returns, ~~with~~^{now} ~~every~~^{every} ~~year~~^{month} ~~and~~^{and} ~~occasionally~~^{occasionally} ~~and~~^{and}

~~It is induced by winds which act directly~~
~~occasionally~~^{but} ~~occasionally~~^{now} in 4. 10. 20 & even 30 years, ~~but~~^{there are} instances of its attacking but once in the course of a whole & that a long life. It occurs most frequently in the Spring & Autumn

There is a citizen of Philad in whom it is indubtly
the East Wind. ~~for~~ ^{as} he ~~lives~~ ^{is} ~~lived~~ ^{now} in his bed. He feels it was at midnight in
his bed.

W The vindictive causes are

1 Its remote ^{and distant} ~~and distant~~² & exciting causes are direct-
ly upon the lungs. They are sometimes
1 great heat, hence it prevails most in the
summer months, and hence the severest fits
are in the hottest weather.

2 Cold preceding to heat. 3 certain winds, dry
or moist according to the nature of the Asthma.

The ~~same~~ ^{same} wind of in the Deserts of Umbria
brought on an attack of Asthma in Mr. Bruce
which he felt for two years afterwards. V
4 certain particles of matter with acting mechani-
cally upon the lungs such as dust - hair powder,
metallic fumes, & the smoke of tobacco & the carbonic
acid emitted from breweries.

5 certain odors such as fatid smells, & strong per-
fumes. The smell of new feathers by chance of bed.
- fumes. The smell of ^{the smell of} ~~spice~~ has induced it in two persons men-
tioned in the next ^{Comment} ¹¹ to

6 The impression of respiratory evanescations, -
from the uterus, & hemorrhoidal vessels.

7 Repelled eruptions. worms, and other matter
in the stomach, and bowels of an irritating
particular kind.

Nature of The gout. In Ashmead ¹⁰ Mr. Ashmead Mr. ~~of~~ certain

✓ I have known it induced by ^{eating} waffles,

The disease usually comes on ~~itself~~
the evening, or in the night. In this
forsening state of a paroxysm of asthma,
the sudorifics - a vomit - a purge - or
fumigations of Laudanum often prevent
the fit. Sir M^r Hoyer adds to these power-
ful Remedies one more, that is sitting
up all night. There is when the paroxysm
is passed, there is seldom any increase of
trouble over

passions particularly ~~3~~³ Anger ~~is~~^{also} very high
country & city situations, or residence near the sea shore.
12 gall stones. 13 long fasting, and the want
of meals at regular or habitual hours.

14 pregnancy. It sometimes occurs for the first
time in pregnancy, & becomes habitual after-
wards, or it occurs only during pregnancy.

15 certain Aliments of an indigestible nature
15 ~~burns in the back~~ ^{scalds; case & morgagni;} ~~turns~~ ^{turns} into the phaeochroa in breathing the noxious feed

16 Hard running, & climbing a hill. The former
produced it in C. Gwyer in running to a fire,
the latter in Capt Barry in walking hastily
up a hill at Lisborn.

(at the ~~its~~ ^{of a paroxysm of asthma} ~~its~~ ^{its} ~~imminitory signs are~~ ~~lips~~ - dro-
-oping after dining - taste urine - weakness -
sneezing - ~~in nose~~ - cold and dry feet - perishing -
and ~~live~~ ^{dead} spirits - with a ~~structure~~ ^{structure} across the
breast. These symptoms generally occur in

— The heat of the body, for the height of a paroxysm is
about ~~of 80°~~ ⁵ The pulse is generally natural ^{but sometimes} & the
respiration is quicker than in health, &
the inspiration sometimes so sudden & convulsive
as to stop up the glottis if ~~one~~ ^{one} is eating
solid aliment. The lungs emit a noise in
some people - In others a rattling is heard resembling
the dry beans in a Bladder. - patients are unable to
lie down in the fit - they breathe easiest with
their heads hanging down & their legs horizontal
forming an angle ~~with~~ ^{with} with
with their bodies & by ~~the~~ ^{the} means the dimensions of the
thorax are enlarged 20 lines or nearly an inch &
1/2 - A fit last ~~1. 2. or 3~~ ^{I have said} days comes on ~~at night~~
~~from~~ ^{from} ~~1/2 an hour to~~ ^{to 3 1/2 times}
& generally lasts 1, 2 or 3 days. The more complete
the Intermissions, the more violent the fit, &
vice versa [The fits occur ^{from} ~~once~~ twice - ~~and~~ ^{to 3 1/2 times}
a year. Dr. D. & C. had the last number annually].
It is sometimes chronic, or exists without any
intervals - ^{when chronic - there is often an insensible malady} I have heard of a man
of the lungs. who had this form of it who never laid down
for seven years. The lungs discover ^{no} great
marks of disorder in ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{right} lungs after death ~~but~~

~~indigestible food in the ⁴ stomach. I have known it induced by waffles in one instance, & by buckwheat cake in another, in both of which it proved fatal.~~ ~~It is often a form of ⁴ Gout. The disease whole substance of the lungs B. It is seated in the ~~Bronchial Deposits, &~~~~ is induced most commonly by that form of morbid excitement we called Spasms. It is ~~the ⁴ symptom of a tonic and chronic nature according to violence or mutation of the fit.~~ It has been divided into the Spasmodic & Pituitions - or the dry & humid. For the former occurs chiefly in early life - the latter in the decline of life - after the bronchial vessels have lost their irritability as to cease to be able to assume spasmodic contractions. In this latter state, it frequently appears in the form of a moist cough attended with large expectoration in the morning.

~~This disease has its precursors.~~

~~They are Leptidea - uneasiness in the breast, drowsiness after dinner ^{During ~~from~~ about} flatulency, dry & cold sweat. All these symptoms occur chiefly in~~

— of this, there are many proofs from dissection:

~~as recent cases, as such & diseases. It often~~
~~in pneumonia, in moist cough & dyspnoea —~~
~~ends in pleuric consumption, & pulmonary which~~
~~are its effects only & not its causes. From the~~
~~now & then it ends in dropsy, & it is~~

~~occasionally alternated with that disease, & w.~~
~~The patient sometimes dies in~~
~~Insanity. It is always attended with more or~~
~~less dyspnoea. The nervous, and nervous~~
~~peculiarities both ~~concur~~ to produce it. A~~

A fit of asthma is a near vision:

blame of the last signs of life in other
diseases. It is attended not only with cold
hands & feet, but sometimes with cold
breath. return to p: 5. B.

✓ A gentleman for whom Mr. Judis placed him-
self under my care ~~last~~ ^{in the} summer of 1807 with an asthma
which had prevented his lying in a bed for one year.
His pulse was full & tense — his age 45 — but the
name of his disease & the ~~heat~~ ^{heat} of the climate in ^{the} he
lived deprived him of the benefit of it. It was bleed ^{5 to 3 p — or 40} & instantly
taken by his cure by small sanguinary bleedings by
which, with the aid of abstemious diet, & histiotomy
his pulseles & such ~~spells~~ & calomel he was
soon restored to health — and is a way of being
soon a healthy man. There is a lady in this

6. 28

the evening or at night. By attending to this a fit of asthma may be prevented by the physician a vomit - a purge, or a few drops of laudanum ^{sitting up all night according to Floyer} according to circumstances. P. The ^{Pneumatory signs - see these well} ^{Remedies p. 3 L. 1} cure ^{time} of asthma divides itself into two parts:

- 1 The treatment of a paroxysm, &c.
- 2 The preventing its recurrence.

The remedies under the 1 head are

1. V. where there is ~~fever~~ much oppression. The pulse here is not always a good guide, for as the disease is not seated in the blood vessels, the arteries do not convey a just sense of the morbid excitement in the lungs. Mr. Pope, was much afflicted with this disease, and owed his life to the frequent use of the lancet. A Rob. Porter of this city lived to be near 60 in an asthma from the constant use of V. in nearly every paroxysm. It shortens the fit ^V 2 It renders it lighter,

city who inherited an asthma from her
father, who has been cured by chewing VS. that
is VS. used as an alternative remedy. The ad-
vantages of the VS. are, turn back to 1.

Dr Akenside prefers Opium to any other emetic,
and advises it in craniating doses, as well as
to excite a Vomiting. —

it kind, and never given so as to induce di-
-arrhea which is ~~also~~ hurtful in this,
as in ^{all acute} other Diseases of the lungs.

13 Inverts thus obstructions which end in
pulmonary consumption. It is not forbidden by
a paleness of the face.

2 Convuls. These give instant relief by indu-
-ing a new action in adjoining parts. Quills
are used for this purpose, but if Invert. or
Irons will answer ^{of Iron: and} Quills combined.
much quicker & more certain in this operation.
3 Purgs. These should be given where 2d. &
Convuls. are forbidden, and in all cases of
constiveness, but they should be of the most unctuous
4 During the continuance of morbid ex-
-citement in the lungs. Cold Air & cold Drunks
have been found useful. Sir In^d Sloane often
found great relief ~~by~~ from both.
After the reduction of morbid action in the lungs

5 Laud: may be given with great advantage
in small, but frequent doses ^{with or without}
It should never be omitted after the reduction of morbid
6 The pediluvium. ^{excitement in the lungs.}

7 The Vapor of warm water ^{the smell of cloves, & Citholm, & Beddag.} is ineffectual
by itself impregnated with horseradish, & oxygen
8 Blisters to the wrists. I have often seen

The same Remedies produce a very
different effect in the
same grade of disease, by diff^{rs} phys: from diff^{rs} doses,
& diff^{rs} times of exhibition.

13 Change of ~~is~~. ¹¹ Rob^{er}sonis of this city often was in middle life afflicted with asthma, & when seized with it at ¹² Bloxham ~~right~~ in the country, used to rise from his bed, & come to his town house in water-shut where he soon found relief & an easy sleep during the remainder of the night. City air is more agreeable to asthmatic people from its being less liable to be affected by changes in the weather. The Barometer shows the approaching changes in the weather nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a day sooner ^{in the country} than in large towns. I do not however derive the influence of the air upon the lungs of asthmatic people wholly from its temperature or weight weight, or sensible qualities - as heat, cold, moisture, or dryness. It may be from more or less ~~less~~ or of the matter which constitutes the malignant consti^{itu} of the air, or some fine particles floating in it. which elude investigation. If one g² of Copper gave a sensible color to 530, 620 times its bulk of

This remedy act like a charm & cure a
 paroxysm of asthma in a single night. They
 abstract morbid excretion from lungs
 & bloods - either mineral or vegetable. Sir
 In^o Slover found them useful in ^{the} decline of
 a fit of asthma. ^{single & 1/2 dr. of Slover.}
 10. Smoking Tobacco. - 11 Strong coffee & 2 pds. of water.
 12. warm air. As In^o Hawkins says Dr
 Johnson always found relief in the paroxysm
 of asthma as soon as he came into a warm
 room, or sat down by a good fire. Here
 you see an instance of two remedies the
 opposites of each other, doing equal service
 in the same disease, viz: cold & warm air. It
 is because they are used in different states of
 the System. V. and B. are medicines of
 equal contrariety, & yet they are often used
 with equal success in the course of ^{the} same
 disease. The supposed contradictions in mid-
 dle books are often occasioned by a want of pre-
 cision in relating the exact state of ^{the} system
 when they medicines are exhibited. ✓

water (according to Mr. Boyle) we shd not be surprised
at the air receiving an extensive, & active in-
-pregnation from waters that almost at present
elude our investigation. There are however cases
in which a change of situation from a city to the
country is attended with the same salutary effects.

10
As Dr. Reid tells us in his treatise on
consumptions that near Henley in Oxford
shire there is a passage out thro a ^{of} hill
of flint & chalk 170 yards in length & 7
feet in height - & 5 in breadth. The thickness
of the hill above this passage is 22 feet - The
^g stands at 43° in the center of the cave
when it stands at 38° in the open air. In this
passage the Dr. says an asthmatic patient
breathes ^{the} perfect ease - who could scarcely
breathe or walk in the open air - pro-
-bably owing to the impurenes of the air
in the Cave. Reid - p: 36 Dr. Percival in
1. At air is most agreeable

we come next to treat 10 of the Remedies for cure of
Asthma.
It is to be known that the asthma a curable disease &
can its recurrence be prevented? J answer
it is — It has been cured by the following
means by nature or art.

1 pregnancy. 2 By the change which the
System undergoes after the separation of genders.
3 By a rare Disease which has invited more
a lady in this city was perfectly cured of the asthma
- bid action to some other part of the body. &
of pregnancy ^{contiguous} but by an attack of Jaundice. &
4 by a Change of Climate. The efficacy of this
last remedy depends upon the nature of the
Asthma whether it ^{be} dry or plethorick, that is
when it is attended with heat or followed by a cough with a
discharge of mucus. In the former case a moist Climate is
substantially. The moist Air of London his John
Sloyer & James sneeze ^{formerly} & were perfectly
free from the asthma, while the same
damps
A Cave in the Island of Providence enabled
an asthmatic patient to sleep soundly who
could sleep no where else. A sponge filled w
water and held to the mouth, cures the
asthma which is sometimes induced by

His medical Ethics relates the case of a lady who
was perfectly cured of an asthma by riding
thru Coalbrookdale in England a place
generally filled with the smoke of pit coal.

There are however cases of asthma which
are not affected by any changes in the
quantities of the air, and which in spite
of local circumstances retain only at their
extraordinary times.

Travellers in passing over the sandy deserts of Africa, and a respite of water placed on a close heated stone by the vapor it emits thro' a room, removes the difficulty of breathing induced by heated air. The sea ^{there} air from its moisture often prevents & cures this disease.
 Contrary - in the ~~exterior~~ with much & a copious

But on the contrary - in the ~~opposite~~ ^{contrary} - which is attended withough & a copious respiration of light or ~~air~~ ^{water} a Dry Air is most salutary. Lord Shaftesbury we are told could not breath in the London, & the late Dr Jones when his asthma changed ~~so~~ ^{so much} as he advanced in life from the ~~dry~~ ^{dry} ~~country~~ to the ~~country~~ ^{town}, was obliged to leave New York (where he had lived 40 years) & to settle in this City. Here he was seldom affected by Asthma. This disease cannot

Dr Cullen supposes this disease cannot be eradicated by medicine. Perhaps his opinion was taken up from observing neglected, or half cured fits of Asthma. The following Remedies should be tried.

1 avoiding Plethora by occasional V.S. on low diet - This is of great consequence for

V D'Orsay mentions the case of a Gentleman in Eng^d who was perfectly cured by doing military duty constantly for five years.

Exercise of the limbs especially the upper extremities has a wonderful effect in strengthening the lungs, such as Rowing - Shuttlecock - Quoits &c. ^{I said formerly} that excitement is thus communicated to neighbouring parts has been proved by Dr. Part ^{by a simple exp.} put one arm in water at 56° in 15 minutes the temperature of the water will rise to 65° - or 9° at which it will be stationary - Then exercise the arms & legs of the opposite ^{part} ^{in which the arm is placed} arm, & the heat of the water will rise to 73° - or 17° above 56° - Excitement in this case in a certain degree, always follows the ^{communication &} increase of the heat in the body.

~~the blood vessels always sympathize more or less with the debilitated Bronchial vessels. —~~

2 By avoiding all its exciting causes before enumerated.

3 By a Seton in the side, or an issue in the arm.

4 By the Cold Bath.

5 By hard labor. A Mr. Lowny who was taken prisoner by the Indians, ~~and~~ was perfectly cured of an Asthma by being obliged to conform to the hardships of an Indian mode of life.

6 Where ~~this~~ hard labor cannot be submitted to, exercise and long journeys should be avoided.

— ~~This~~ I have known an instance of an asthmatic Lady being much relieved by sleeping constantly on a mattress. Even the partial ¹¹

7 By a recurrence to old habits. I know a Lady who left off snuff upon which an Asthma which had left her ^{after} returned. She resumed her snuff box, ~~and~~ in 6 months and her Asthma invad^d. left her. Morgan.

V of mustard, a table spoonful of mustard taken
every morning.

16 The habitual use of the Oxyd of Iron in
large doses. I have done much good by this medicine.

17 The nearer these are given before the
attack of the paroxysm, the better. all diseases
like the intermitting fever are cured most
easily by giving tonics just before they make
their attack.

18 The habitual use of the Oxyd of Iron

11 The Bark. This have been found most
useful where the paroxysms have occurred on
3 days. Perhaps the an epidemic intermission
may have been combined with the asthma
in these cases. ¹² Tan ^{ol. Sudzzi} & Galie have been useful in
preventing the return of this disease.

13 A spontaneous swelling of one leg has
cured this disease. Does not this suggest
the propriety of a perpetual blister to the
lower extremities.

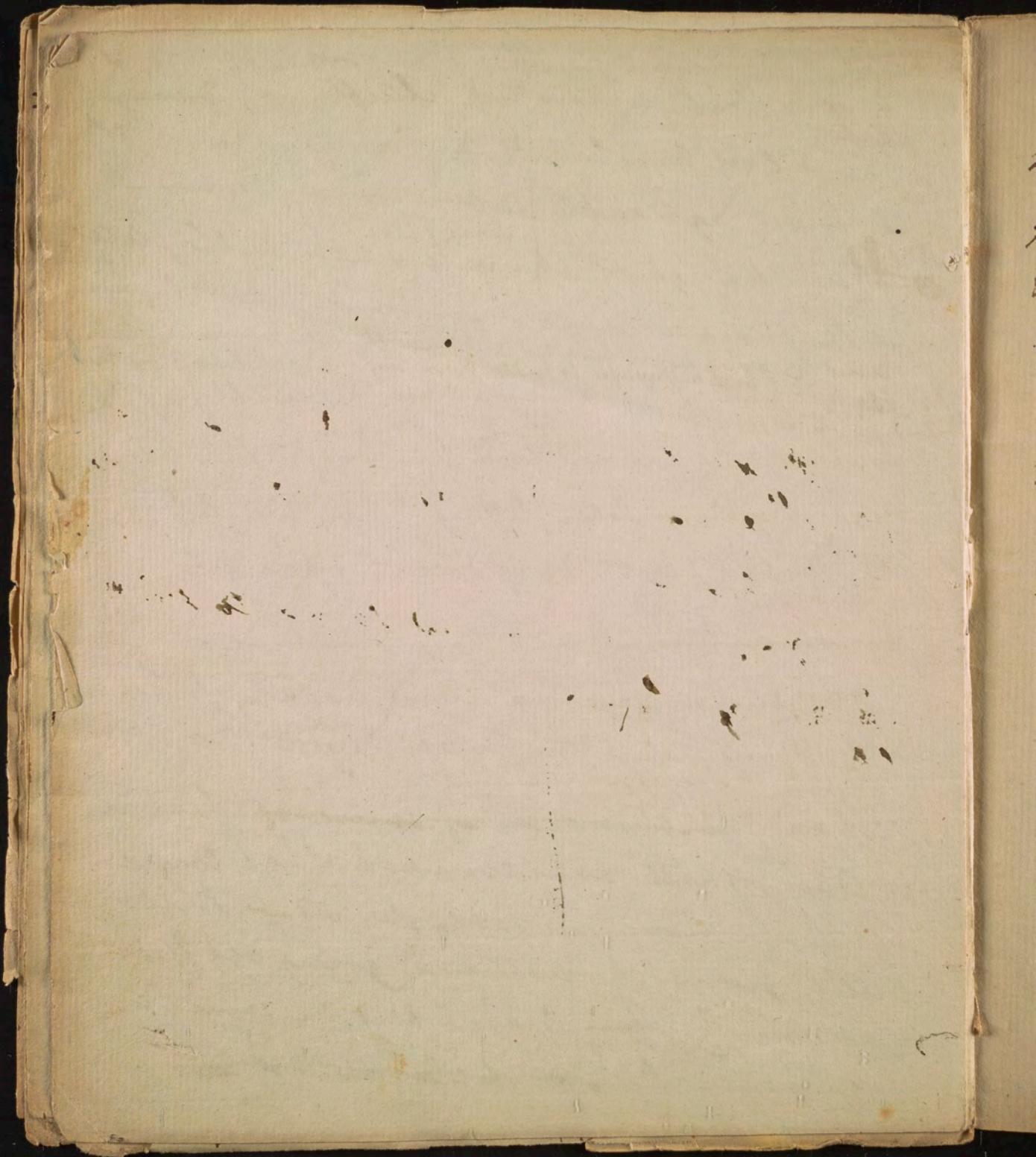
14 Avoiding sleeping upon a matress, or a floor, or
in a sitting posture for reasons mentioned in the
histories of the cures for Epilepsy.

~~#~~ 13 end of Cards, V

8. a diet consisting chiefly of ~~ghee~~
~~the oil of Amber, & tar in any form that~~
~~is most agreeable~~ taken as medicines.

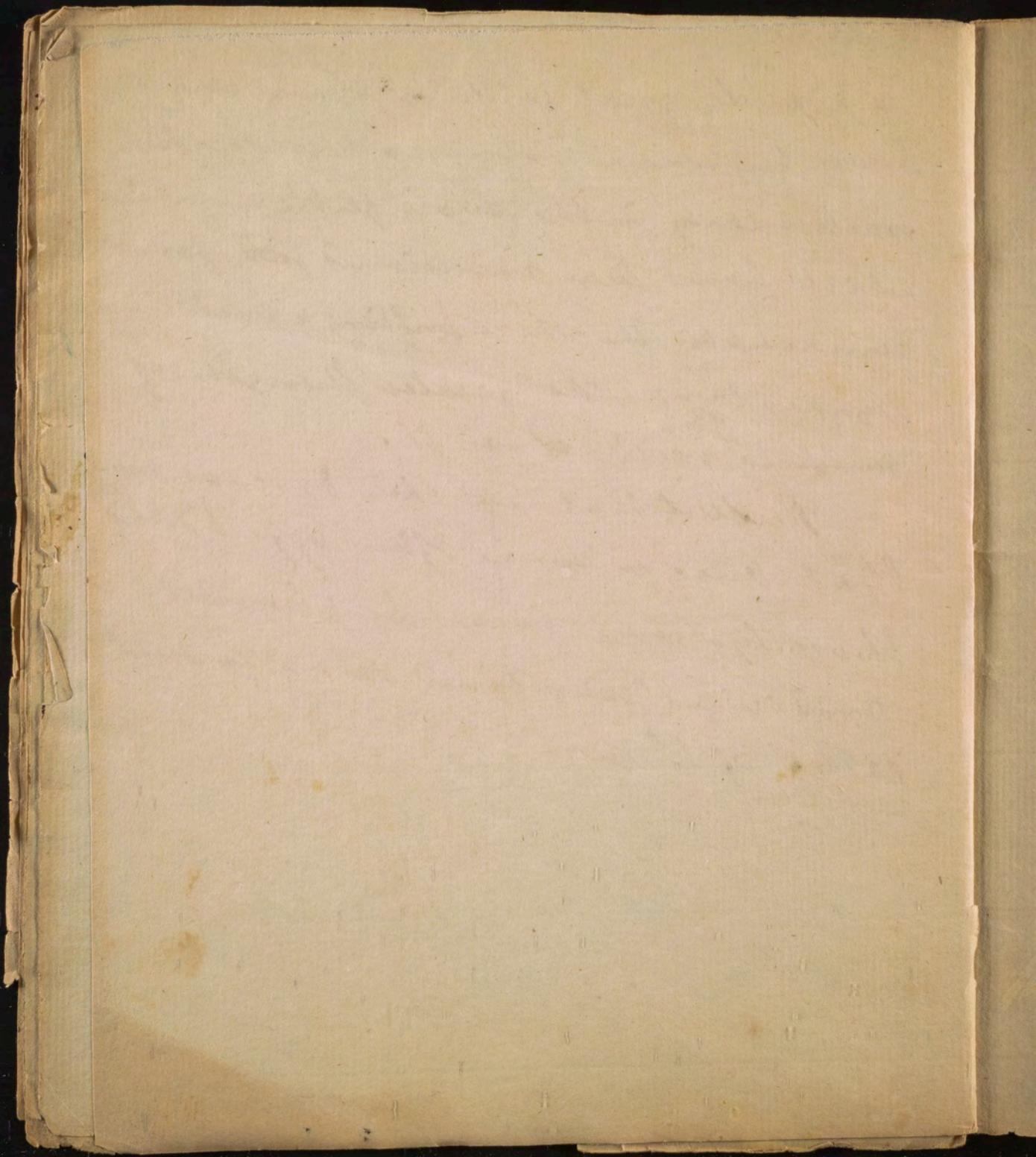
~~Dr Hebridan says no morbus take place in this disease when the pulse exceeds 120.~~

Upon the ~~all characters of some~~ of these re-
-sults I shall only remark that some
of them have probably derived their
credit from the asthma, going off spont-
-aneously, for years - and in some in-
-stances for life. ~~which~~ ~~other~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ It



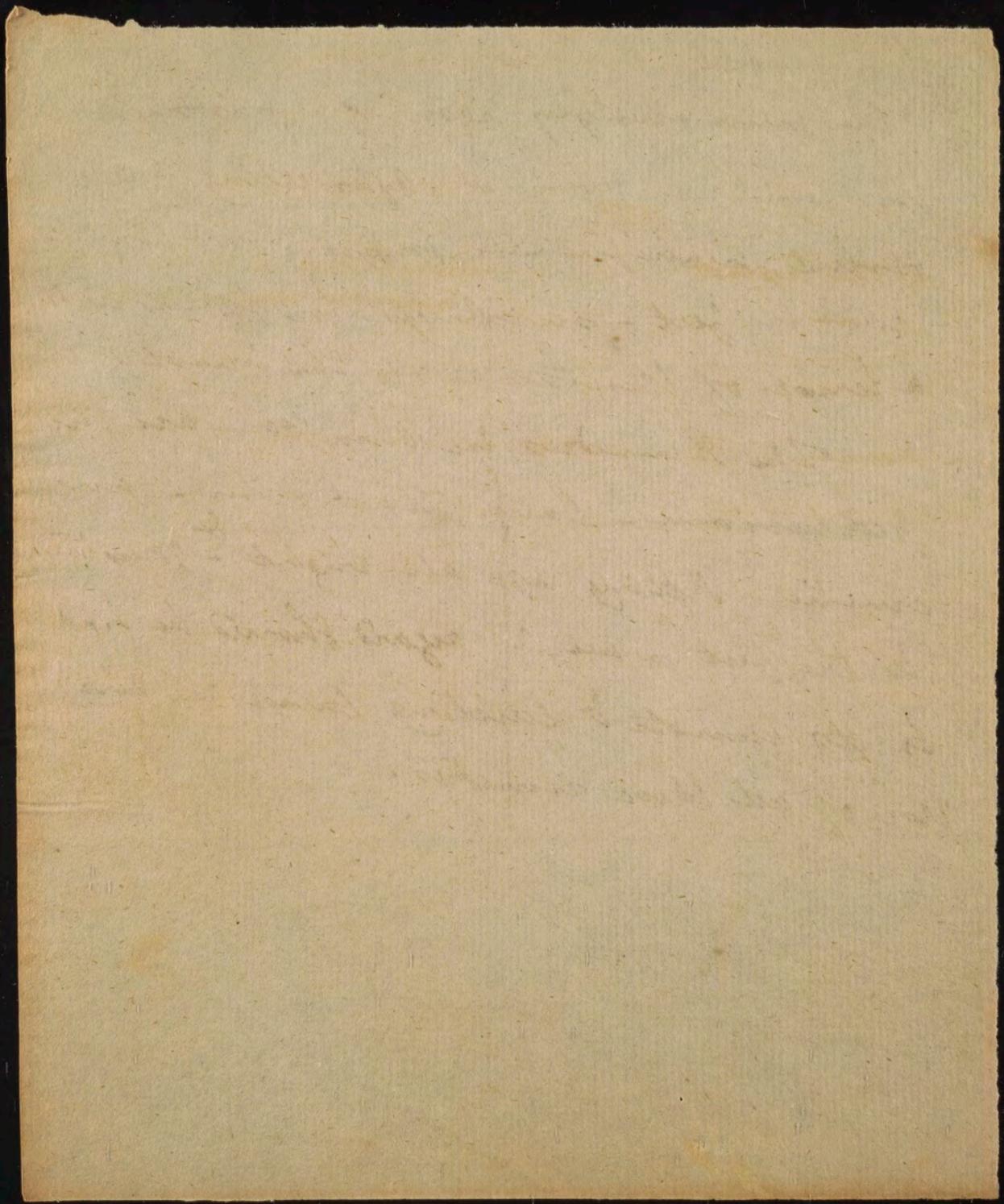
is possible great faith in them may
have in some instances been useful,
particularly in the more feeble remedies
which have been mentioned, & for it
remarkeable the more trifling a medicine
appears to be, the greater strength of
faith is ^{often} carried in it.

Remember that in this disease more
that one system is often affected &
those systems must be p humed &
medicines combined so as to suit
each of them.



D The premonitory signs of a paroxysm are listlessness, drowsiness & after eating, pale visage, wakefulness, frowning moustache - cold & dry feet - pavidness - low spirits with a sense of stricture across the breast.

The Remedies for this state are the following - Laud. Nardous - an emetic - sitting up all night & mustard to the feet - a regard should be had to its remote & exciting cause in the use of all these remedies.



128.

① I know an English ~~gent.~~ in this city who was
subject to this disease who always travelled with
a faggot in his carriage in order to obtain a
~~good~~ fire promptly in his room. He often
called his servant up in the middle of the night
to kindle this fire. The air purified by it always
relived him or cured the fit.

